

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4831 第一三八千四第

日二十月四年西癸未同

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 8TH MAY, 1873.

四年禮 號八月五英

港香

PRIOR \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

MAY 6, CANTON, Siam ship, 739 D. Heinsolt, Bangkok 24th March; General Chinese.

MAY 6, MALAY, Amer. ship, 812 R. P. Clough, San Francisco 1st March; Flour and Timber—Avo. Heinsolt & Co.

MAY 6, MINT, French bark, 482 A. Bordin, Saigon 17th April, and Cape St. James 21st, 1,200 piculs Rice.—J. WILLIAMS.

MAY 6, RACINE, French bark, 455 J. Racine, Bangkok 10th April; General—GRUN & CO.

MAY 6, PROSPECTOR, Brit. bark, 285, Duncan, China 21st April, 5,400 piculs Rice—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

MAY 6, BOMBAY, Brit. str., 1,227, Davies, Yokohama 30th April; General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

MAY 7, AVOCAT, Brit. str., 1,008, Andrews, Shanghai 4th May; General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

MAY 7, ILLADOUY, French steamer, 3,806, Bourdon, Marseilles 30th March, Naples 21st April; Port Said 8th June 9th; Aden 15th; Galle 23rd; Singapore 30th, and Saigon 3rd May; Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

MAY 7, WANG WEI, str., for Whampoa.

MAY 7, AURORA, for Singapore.

MAY 7, CITY OF EXETER, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
MAY 7TH.

Wilhelm, for Whampoa.

Kin-yung-ye, for Saigon.

Ville de Bienville, for Iloilo.

City of Exeter, str., for Shanghai.

Jessie MacDonald, for Keelung.

Passengers.

For Imanatty, str., from Marseilles, &c.—

For Hongkong.

From Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kuster, Messrs. G. Glaser, G. Trenner, Oscar, H. Ami, Moisheau and Itzhakim, From Odessa, Messrs. T. E. Pomeranetz, E. J. Hardebeck, H. R. Schmidt and Davies, From Singapore—Mr. Cowardine, 21 Chinese, John M. Arthur, Thomas J. Joseph, Box, Hauteville and Cousin, and 27 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles—Messrs. Wright, Valentine, Hendricks, van Aertvelde and Scheffer, and 40 Marines.

For Yokohama.

From Marseilles—Messrs. Weddes, E. de Cidias, Valente, Kawano, Utagawa, Pouli, A. Kana, From Saigon—10 Marines and 2 officers.

For Canton, from Bangkok:—

20 Chinese.

Per Acacia, from Bangkok:—

1 Chinese.

Per Bombay, str., from Yokohama:—

Mr. Bates, Mr. Rowland, 1 Purse, and 4 Chinese.

Per Acacia, str., from Shanghai:—

Lieut. Skipper, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Brett, Messrs. Hunter, Morris, Newman and Reddie, 3 second class, and 45 Chinese deck.

Per King-yung-ye, for Saigon:—

3 Chinese.

Per City of Exeter, str., for Shanghai:—

52 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Avoce* reports left Shanghai on 4th May, had fine weather throughout the passage.

The American ship *Moloy* reports left San Francisco on 1st March, had light Easterly and trade winds to the China Sea, who got strong N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The British bark *Prospector* reports left Chefoo on 21st April, had the first ten days thick foggy weather with Southerly winds; after which got fresh N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The French bark *Eacute* reports left Bangkok on 16th April, had calm seas and light winds till the entrance of the Formosa Straits, when got strong N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The French bark *Misti* reports left Saigon on 17th April, and Cape St. James on the 21st, had light winds, calms and fine weather till the last three days, when got strong N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Bombay* reports left Yokohama on 30th April, had fresh N. Easterly winds till the 21st, then light winds, and into Yokohama. On the 5th instant, a man-of-war, supposed to be an American, bound Sasebo Strait, and another steamer name unknown stopped at Okesaki to land two Chinese fishermen, picked off a wreck on the 17th April. On same day exchanged signals with the steamer *Catay*, bound North. On the 8th May, saw a British steamer, name unknown, of Breaker Point. At 5.30 p.m., on the 6th instant, passed the steamship *Ulysse*, bound North.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon.
Sundry Goods, &c.

TRANSACTIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEIMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39. Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 10 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 22 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year 2500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEIMSEN & Co., Agents.

tf 40. Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND—\$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman—S. D. SASOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. M. A. COOPER, Esq.

F. H. FORD, Esq.

A. Foot, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq., London Banker—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily basis.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

12 " 5 "

18 " 6 "

24 " 7 "

30 " 8 "

36 " 9 "

42 " 10 "

48 " 11 "

54 " 12 "

60 " 13 "

66 " 14 "

72 " 15 "

78 " 16 "

84 " 17 "

90 " 18 "

96 " 19 "

102 " 20 "

108 " 21 "

114 " 22 "

120 " 23 "

126 " 24 "

132 " 25 "

138 " 26 "

144 " 27 "

150 " 28 "

156 " 29 "

162 " 30 "

168 " 31 "

174 " 32 "

180 " 33 "

186 " 34 "

192 " 35 "

198 " 36 "

204 " 37 "

210 " 38 "

216 " 39 "

222 " 40 "

228 " 41 "

234 " 42 "

240 " 43 "

246 " 44 "

252 " 45 "

258 " 46 "

264 " 47 "

270 " 48 "

276 " 49 "

282 " 50 "

288 " 51 "

294 " 52 "

300 " 53 "

306 " 54 "

312 " 55 "

318 " 56 "

324 " 57 "

330 " 58 "

336 " 59 "

342 " 60 "

348 " 61 "

354 " 62 "

360 " 63 "

366 " 64 "

372 " 65 "

378 " 66 "

384 " 67 "

390 " 68 "

396 " 69 "

402 " 70 "

408 " 71 "

414 " 72 "

420 " 73 "

426 " 74 "

432 " 75 "

438 " 76 "

444 " 77 "

450 " 78 "

456 " 79 "

462 " 80 "

468 " 81 "

474 " 82 "

480 " 83 "

486 " 84 "

492 " 85 "

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iroa*-
ddy, Capt. Bourdon, from Marseilles 30th
March via Port Said, Suez, Aden, Galle
23rd, Singapore 30th ulto., and Saigon 3rd
instant, with the French mail, arrived yes-
terday. The following telegrams have not
yet been published here:—

LONDON, 19th April.

Russia and Persia have exchanged notes re-
specing the violation of boundary by Russian
Troops during their operations with Tur-
comans in the Valley of Araks.

Russia admits the possibility of a collision
having occurred, and promised to respect the
boundary henceforth.

The English Consul at Alexandria has tele-
graphed that the Egyptian Government knew
nothing of the rumoured murder of Sir Samuel
Baker.

(From the Madras Mail.)

LODGIA, 10th April.

The Annex of Otago is still in active steps
for the apprehension and punishment of the
murderers of Major MacDonald. He has issued
renewed orders to Nemesz Khan of Lelbore,
and Shah Mud Khan, Governor of Jelalebad,
for the capture alive or dead of Bahram Khan
and his followers, and for the confession of
Bahram's property and that of his brother.

A STRANGE VISITOR TO WINDSOR
CASTLE.

A strange visitor recently presented himself
at Windsor Castle. It appears that a person
of eccentric appearance and of middle age
arrived from London about one o'clock by the Great Western Railway, and at
once proceeded, carrying a gun, a pistol, and a
rifle, to the Castle. On being stopped by a police-officer on duty, he made the startling
announcement that he had received instruc-
tions to attend at the Castle for the pur-
poses of making arrangements for burying the
Princess Beatrice, and that he had written to
Her Majesty upon the matter. The officer,
however, who had experience of previous
visitors sufficient from various forms of mania,
informed him that his likely services were
not required, and so kindly saw him off on his
way back to London by train.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING
FIELD.

A very shocking accident occurred at Belton
Park, near Grantham, on March 21st, at the
age of 90. Mr. John Cole, of Falbeck, was riding
through the park to the meet, when in com-
mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-
tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-
strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-
shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-
mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-
tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-
strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-
shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-
mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-
tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-
strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-
shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-

mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-

tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-

strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-

shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-

mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-

tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-

strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-

shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-

mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-

tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-

strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-

shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-

mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

MR. PLIMMOLL'S COMMISSION.

(Full Mail Gazette, March 19th.)

The advance of Mr. Plimoll's movement on
the scene of action shows what may be done by
an energetic and persevering man, who is con-

tent to sacrifice time, money, and comfort to an
object he has in view.

Mr. Plimoll has provoked a good deal of ill-will
amongst some little gentry, and has even threatened
with more than one action for libel.

Yet already he receives an instalment of
his reward, and in a shape more tangible than
that of approving concience.

Only a few of the abuses which he demon-

strated and denounced were more flagrant than
those now that he has moved in the matter.

More slips have been made, and some over-mar-

shaled and under-marshaled, for an incident but
prejudicial allusion in the report of the
Board of Trade, or an otherwise injurious
article in the papers, what was heard or
known than, respecting on the wharves where
their men were engaged and their vessels were
overloaded, but no one who had inquired
too closely how they had done by the money
with which they had bought their position.

Now, although it would be far too much to say
that offence of the kind have ceased, we may
be sure that they are far less frequent. Men
with any claim to be in a large way of trade
are bound to be careful, and when in com-

mence of a terrible storm which was falling
hearing, horse and rider, was thrown
from his saddle. The horse, however, was not
seriously injured, and the rider, though
severely bruised, was soon able to get up again.
On nearing it, however, it was supposed
that the animal suddenly jerked to one
side, and passed in safety, but the head of the
unfortunate rider came into violent contact
with the whole of the tree, and he was thrown to
the ground. No persons actually witnessed the
accident, but a gentleman riding near, seeing
Mr. Cole on the ground, went to his assistance.
Life, however, was lost. The deceased had
received dreadful injuries on the side of the
head, and death must have been almost instantane-

ous.

Extracts.

LOVE OF COUNTRY AND HOME.
The love of country and the love of home are products of the same propensity of attachment directed to things instead of persons. These emotions are evoked by the memories of places and persons awakened by the presentation to the mind of names that suggest a whole world of past pleasures and distant dear ones for ever associated with the localities where they were enjoyed. In his "Farmer of Tilbury Vale" Wordsworth has admirably expressed the expression of this powerful emotion as evoked in old Adam, the peasant who, when ruined in his fields and compelled to earn a livelihood amid the smoke and din of London, and sought to recall some of his past country pleasures, to forget the painful present and for a while to live again in the happy past. Thus does the poet often the truest and profoundest philosopher, interpret in action the faculty of

In the shape of the Town like a stranger is he, And one whose own country's far over the Sea; And Nature, wild through the great city lies, Full ten times a day takes his heart by surprise.

Mil condur et chariot a wagon of straw.

Like a magnet the heart of old Adam can draw;

With a thousand soft pictures his memory will

And his hearing is touched with the sounds of a dream.

Up the Haymarket Hill he off whistles his way, Thrust his hands in the wagon, and smells at the hay;

He thinks of the fields he so often has known,

And is happy as if the rich freight were his own.

But chiefly to Smithfield he loves to repair,

If you pass by at morning you'll meet with him there.

The breath of the cows you may see him inhale;

But his heart all the while is in Tilbury Vale.

—From "What am I?" by Edward Whitcher, Esq.

A LUSHTA CHIEFTAIN'S TOME.

Voupidal's house occupied a space forty yards long and almost fifteen broad, as shown still by a few uprights and remnants of foundations, and at the south end of its site is the tomb, a curious structure consisting of a platform of rough flag-stones and wood, about seventeen feet square and three feet high. In the centre grows a young banana-tree, brought from below, which seems to be flourishing in its elevated home. The whole is surrounded by tall posts or trunks of small trees, each encircled with the skulls of some animal or animal slain in the chase; among them are elephants, tigers, meteas, wild boar, deer, &c. Of the men, there are some thirty or forty heads, round or near the tomb, and we also found the head of a Mungipuri pony, presented by the new chief of that country to Voupidal a few years before. There were two other smaller platforms surrounded with skulls close by, but for what purpose and with what intention they were erected, we were unable to find out. On other posts drinking vessels, and wooden fetters used for securing captives, were hung. All are intended for the use of the deceased in the other world, where the animals whose heads surrounded his tomb will moreover be subject to him. No human skulls were discovered, although it is known that at least one Naga captive was slain at his death. Standing about are curiously shaped posts branching out at the top, like the letter Y, and some ten feet high; these, we were told, were all sacrificial posts, on which victims and other animals are sacrificed at the death of a chief. The tomb is visible for miles around; a black speck, on a long bare yellow ridge, marking the spot where among the ruins of the villages, the mountain breezes for ever moaning over the sad deserted scene, rest the remains of the once powerful Lushai chieftain.—From "The Lushai Expedition."

EVILS OF OVER-ACTIVITY.

Pascal said that most of the evils of life arose from "man's being unable to sit still in a room," and, though I do not go that length, it is certain that we should have been a far wiser race than we are if we had been created to sit quiet—we should have known much better the way in which it was best to act when we came to act. The rise of physical science, the first great body of practical truth available to all men, exemplifies this in the plainest way. It had not been for quiet people, who sat still and studied the other sections of the cone, if those people had not sat still and studied the theory of infinitesimals, or other quiet people had not sat still and worked out the doctrine of chances, the most "dreamy moonshine," as the purely practical mind would consider, of all human pursuits; if "idle star-gazers" had not watched long and carefully the motions of the heavenly bodies—our modern astronomy would have been impossible, and without our astronomy, "our ships, our colonies, our seamen," all which makes modern life modern lie, could not have existed. Ages of sedentary, quiet, thinking people were required before those noisy existences began, and without those pale preliminary students it never could have been brought into being. If we consider how much science has done, and how much it is doing for mankind, and if the overactivity of man is proved to be the cause why science came so late into the world, and is so small and scanty still, that will convince most people that our over-activity is very great evil. But this is only part, and perhaps not the greatest part, of the harm, that over-activity does. As I have said, it is inherited from times when life was simple, objects were plain, and quick action generally led to desirable ends. If a kill B before B kills A, then A survives and the human race is a race of A's. But the issues of life are plain no longer. To act rightly in modern society requires a great deal of previous study, a great deal of assimilated information, a great deal of sharpened imagination; and these prerequisites of sound action require much time, and I was going to say, much "lying in the sun," a long period of "mere passiveness." Even the art of killing one another, which at first particularly trained men to be quick now requires them to be slow. A hasty general is the worst of generals nowadays; the best is a sort of von Moltke, who is passive, if any man ever was passive; who is "silent in seven languages"; who possesses more and better accumulated information as to the best way of killing people than any one who ever lived. This man plays a restrained and considerate game of chess with his enemy. I wish the art of benefiting men had kept pace with the art of destroying them; for, though war has become slow, philanthropy has remained hasty. The most melancholy of human reflections, perhaps, is that on the whole, it is a question whether the benevolence of mankind does most good or harm. Great good, no doubt, philanthropy does, but then it also does great evil. It augments so much vice, it multiplies so much popular vice to life such great populations to suffer and to be vicious, that it is open to argument whether it be or not an evil to the world, and this is entirely because excellent people fancy that they can do much by rapid action—that they will most benefit the world when they most relieve their own feelings; that, as soon as evil is seen, "something" ought to be done to stay and prevent it. One may incline to hope that the balance of good over evil is in favor of benevolence; one can hardly bear to think that it is not so; but anyhow it is certain that there is a most heavy debt of evil, and that this burden might almost all have been spared us if philanthropists as well as others had not inherited from their barbarous forefathers a wild passion for instant action.

—Bayehol's Physics and Politics.

MUSIC.
(From "Home, Sweet Home," in "Tinsley's Magazine.")

"Annie, are you not going to give us a song?"

Now this was one of the things I had determined I would not do. If she liked to take tickets for any concert at which I was to appear, and see me well-dressed and amongst other artists, well and good; she might hear my "wild notes" to her heart's content or discontent; but sing to that woman and her girls in our drawing-room, in cold-blood, I felt an impossibility. "You must excuse me," I therefore answered, "I cannot sing to-night."

"That's all nonsense; you are not a child now, pretending to be shy; you ever will be, and singing is your business."

"Only when I am paid for it," I said, laughing, to conceal my irritation. "Sister, aunt, I should be most happy to do what you ask, but the fact is, I cannot sing without the gaslights and the clapping."

"Well, I'm sure!" ejaculated Mrs. Isaac.

"Admirable!" cried Herr Droigel. He always accepted the syllable and so gave this word quite the effect of an exclamation.

"Admirable! You learn, child?"

"Well, yours must be a strange sort of voice," remarked my aunt. "Now, there are girls—of course I don't mean to say either of them—is as clever as you?" (this was sarcastic) "or has had the advantages shown upon you" (this was obvious), "but I'll be bound you would never hear any excuse like that you made come out of their lips. They have been taught, poor dears, to make the most of their small abilities, and I call that better and more Christian-like than to have great abilities and not to be able to use them half time. You remember the parable of the talents?"

"It is one frequently quoted," I replied. "Men Gott!" remarked her husband, once again addressing his personal deity, "if that be dear best, yo do do at all?"

A most pertinent question, I considered.

"Sing, Annie, sing, for the love of Heaven—take that taste out of mine mouth—those sounds out of mine ears. Ach, mein Gott! What has thy Droigel done—what sin has he committed that he should be so tortured?"

What Herr Droigel's god may have answered I know not; certain it is, however, the Professor was soon restored to his accustomed equanimity. "As I have said, he had a special idol of his own whom he chose to address as a deity, but which was to a perfectly unknown god. Perhaps it was a goddess, and her name Self-interest."

I forgot to mention that whilst that little interlude concerning "Adelaide" was in progress, Gretchen left the room.

"I thought I should have gone into hysterics," he said to me subsequently. "So far as I was concerned, I wonder I did not."

Said Madame before we retired to rest—

"Did yeir best."

"Men Gott!" remarked her husband, once again addressing his personal deity, "if that be dear best, yo do do at all?"

A most pertinent question, I considered.

cousin had not the faintest conception of what it was he wanted to know.

"Ah! not that song," he exclaimed; "no, not dat. The fact is, he went on, turning towards Mrs. Isaac, "I cannot bear the painful thoughts it recalls. I have bitter memories—heart-breaking—connected therewith. It wrings my soul, even that one bar, Dear, dear Miss, forgive, and favour us with something as charming, but possessed of no recollections."

The young lady, who was ambitious, substituted Schubert for Beethoven, and favoured us with "Der Wanderer" in English.

It did not matter in the least. If we were to have it at all, the language could make no difference. She had a better voice and played more correctly than Jemima, but with all—

above three months, and not 12, do. do.

exceeding six months... 12, do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

NOTICE.

INSURANCES.

FROM and after the date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD

INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Not exceeding Ten days 1 of the annual rates

Not exceeding 1 month 1 do. do.

Above 1 month, and not 12 do. do.

exceeding three months. 12 do. do.

Above 3 months, and not 12 do. do.

exceeding six months... 12 do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JACOBINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company, 112 Newgate, 25th August 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurance, &c., &c.

Not exceeding 10 days 1 of the annual rates

Not exceeding 1 month 1 do. do.

Above 1 month, and not 12 do. do.

exceeding 3 months. 12 do. do.

Above 3 months, and not 12 do. do.

exceeding six months... 12 do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JACOBINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Queen Insurance Company, 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual

Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance

DETACHED & SEMI-DETACHED DWELLINGS.

Attached & Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from town, per annum.

Other dwelling-houses strictly

as such, and their contents.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., &c., &c.

their contents.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 1118 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

READ OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Sinope and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at the

above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

NOTICE.

SHIPPING IN THE GANTON WATERS.

As Reported by Owners on the 27th May, 1872.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 12 to 24, per skein £120/- \$120/- per ton.

COTTON, per cwt. 12/- per lb.

COOLY COTTON, per cwt. 12/- per lb.